Yi2
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F 28

Of the diseases of the Lungs.

The lungs are the first ~~organs~~ I have said Gentlemen ~~are the~~ ~~first~~ inlet of life. ~~The lungs~~ It is generally true ~~is especially true~~ that they are one of its most frequent outlets. From this constant exposure to all the diseases of disease in the sensible & insensible qualities of the atmosphere frequently ~~are~~ generated in our pulmonary ~~organs~~ from this being ~~the seat of the effects~~ often affected directly or indirectly by consentaneous sympathy with the skin, ~~from their extensive~~ a part of the body exposed like travellers to the action of the air) also from their sympathy with the ~~the~~ Stomach, the liver & the Spleen, they are subject to numerous, difficult and dangerous diseases. Your ~~their~~ want of quick & acute sensibility which was unparalleled to the important

V Inflammation of all its parts that are
seldom find its disease so limited ~~as to~~
~~be able to~~ in fatal cases of pectoral dis-
=eases. as to be able to say in what
part that disease was primarily situated,
The pleura may be considered as the
peritoneum of the thorax. It covers all
its viscera, and all its parts are so similar
& so continuous, that it is no wonder
they are all prone or liable to affected when
~~the same~~ disease invades any one part
of them.

But in order to ~~render the~~ our lectures
~~more intelligible~~ to the present nomenclature
of medicine, I shall adopt the common
division of the inflam^d diseases of the human
frame under the ~~general~~ heads of
pleurisy & fever.

Office assigned to them. ~~many~~ General of
those diseases known in the lungs before
they are discovered, and thus too often
become fatal in spite of all the power of
medicine. All these diseases have hitherto
been treated only by nosological rules.
Let us try what can be done to
prevention and to cure them by applying
to them the ~~theory~~ doctrine of the Unity
of disease. —

I ~~Now~~ depart as far from Nosology as
for as the ~~disease~~ extent of pulmonary disease
would justify, I ~~might~~ include the whole of it
under the simple name of Thoracic, for such
is the extent of that membrane which is the
seat the principal and most sensible seat of disease
in the thorax; I mean the pleura, and such is
is Sympathy, or intercommunion of V

= The Pulmonary State of fever includes or Congesta.
the Pneumonia Vera, 2 - the pneumonia notha
3 The pneumonia biliosa. 4 The Catarrh. ~~fever~~
5 The Influenza. and 6 the pulmonary Con-
=sumption, of which each of I shall treat in the
Order in which they have been mentioned.

1 of the Pneumonia Vera, or true
pneumony in which I include pleurisy &
what has been called Peripneumony. Volumes
have been written to distinguish these two
forms of disease from each Other, that is
- an inflammation of the pleura from an
inflammation of the lungs. These ~~are~~ were
=thes were important when the disease of any
part of the body was supposed to depend upon a
different proximate Cause, and to require a
Specific remedy to cure it, but these
productions of

of ingenious & laborious ~~Observ~~ Observers are now
~~Observ~~ R
passing away. In most cases it is impossible
to distinguish ~~it~~ when a disease is seated chief-
ly or solely in the pleura or lungs, but
could it be known with certainty, no
one benefit would be derived from it, for
both morbid affections require exactly the
same remedies to cure them. Sennius tells
us that of 300 persons who died of pneumony
whose bodies he opened, he did not find a
single instance of inflammation of the
pleura, without an inflam: in the lungs.
Batsaha & Morgagni by their numerous
Dispections confirm the same remark. From
these facts I am induced to believe that a
simple pleurisy, or a simple inflam: of the
pleura seldom kills, may further that it
is generally a trifling local disease. The

V extends not only from the pleura to
the lungs constituting what has been
called a Pneumony, but it spreads throughout
the whole extent of the pleura affecting the
pericardium, and Diaphragm. Fatal
Cases of pneumony often discover inflam-
-ation upon each of those parts. As disease is
often conveyed throout all the Abdominal
Viscera by means of the Contiguity of the
peritoneum, so it often passes throughout
the whole thorax by means of the con-
-tinuity of the pleura - producing in both
Cases an "imita-
=tion" of Disease. Those two mem-
=branes perform the same Offices so exactly,
that the pleura might be called the peritoneum
of the thorax, and the pleura the perito-
=neum the pleura of the bowels. When the
pleura which covers the
=the

arterial system ~~do~~ to Down
~~Debars disorder~~ sympathises ~~so little~~ with
the it - hence the pulse discovers little or
no excitement, and the patient exhibits
no sign of general fever. The patient ~~He~~ soon sits up
and eats and walks about his as in his
usually health complaining only of a
pain in his side which is increased by
a full inspiration. A Cough rarely attends
and is always given up without an expectoration.
this disease & I have often met with it, &
cured it in a day or two by stimulating
applications, or by a blister to the part
affected. Bleeding ~~is seldom~~ ever & then is
required to remove it. Sometimes the inflam^n^ V
of the lungs and pleura, only is known by a
or depressed pulse, chillness,
fever ~~pains~~, a pungent pain in ~~the~~ one of
the sides, shoulder or back, or a dull pain

= Diaphragm is inflamed, it is called para-
= phrenitis. It is said to be accompanied with
Delirium & the risus Sardonicus. Dr Cullen
does supposes these Symptoms do not attend
this Disease. I recollect a single case of ~~their~~
~~occurring~~ while a Student of Medicine in this building
a young man in consequence of drinking
when very hot, a large draught of cold
water. Besides the ~~convulsive~~ convulsive
laugh, a hiccup attended his Disease.

in the breast which is increased by ~~as~~ respira-
tion, difficulty in lying upon one side,
Absence of Cough, or a Cough painful, at
first Dry, afterwards moist, and now and
then accompanied with an expectoration of
blood mixed with mucus or phlegm from
the lungs. This definition of pneumony
is taken chiefly from Dr Cullen. I have added
Depression in the pulse,
pain in the shoulder and back, ~~also~~ and the Absence
of Cough to it. ~~for this~~ I have occasionally
observed, the last in the worst cases of pneumony.
~~Dr Hoffman~~ The lungs in this case are dis-
=cased by means of a Cough
sometimes below the point of ~~sensibility~~ & exciting, &
sometimes below sensibility. Exactly the
same thing takes place in the stomach in
the yellow fever. ~~There~~ There is sometimes
an Absence of vomiting & even sickness in

V is sometimes a Spasm of a clonic nature mixed with the inflam^{n} of the lungs which affects all the muscles of the breast.*
There is now and then an extension of the inflam^{n} to the investments in which the pain is felt in the Sternum, ~~to~~ ~~and~~ Sometimes this inflam^{n} & pain Dr Hillary says exist without any perceptible marks of disease in the lungs. It is attended with

† I saw a case of this kind in the Spring of the year 1811. The Pleura ~~is said~~ which lines the Sides is said to be the exclusive seat of the pain, but Portal says dissections show that great pain attends when the pleura which surrounds the lungs alone is inflamed.

in that disease in its first and worst
relieved
stage. - they are both ~~cured~~ by bleeding,
the Absence of
just as Cough and pain are ~~induced~~ in
Pneumony by the same remedy, that is by
relieving the diseased parts to the irritable,
or weeping
and sensible points. This oppressed state of
Pneumony is more common in the West
Indies than in the United States. Dr Spries
has described it very accurately in his
Account of the diseases of Jamaica, There
Louius says a pneumony comes on
Oftner with a sense of Chillness than any
Other febrile disease. -

Its Causes are direct and indirect. -
The Direct Causes are those which induce
some particularly frequent transitions of
the weather from heat to Cold, and Cold to
heat. It is upon this account a rare

In those countries, the heat and cold this
while they continue are generally par
uniform. It is likewise induced by the
contusions and wounds. ~~Balls~~ Musquet shot
balls passing into or thro the lungs, ~~often~~ Dia
~~induce it~~. Certain ~~dusts~~ gases indenly
inhaled into the lungs, as also irritating
matters of any kinds conveyed into
them often induce it.

cold
ally
by
equal
often
only
ating
to

disease in Russia, and in the northern
parts of both Europe & America, for in
The Indirect causes are Gout, small
pox, measles, Influenza, Dysentary &
Diarrhoea suddenly checked, extinguishment
fevers, repelled eruptions, the suppression of
habitual sweats from any part of the
body particularly from the feet, the
suppression of the menses - and of the
haemorrhoids - and lastly Inflammation of the
liver and Spleen. ~~and lastly countersinks~~
~~hazards~~ I shall say hereafter that
it is occasionally induced by both these
causes particularly by an inflam of the
liver.

~~Are there any preservatives~~

Before we proceed to mention the
remedies for this form of pneumony,

let us first inquire, has it any premoni-
-tory Symptoms? - I answer it has.
They are a sense of general weakness, a
short cough - slight chills - and a stitch in
the side. In this forming state of pneumony,
the pediluvium, a draught of warm tea,
rest, & twenty or ~~thirty~~ drops of laudanum,
and if the pulse be excited, the loss of
ten Ounces of blood generally strangle
the disease, and thereby ~~have~~ prevent much pain
and the loss of a great deal of blood to the
patient.

Sometimes the pneumony comes
on gradually with all the Symptoms
of a Catarrh. In this case the remedies
for Catarrh to be mentioned hereafter

should be employed.

The Remedies for a true Pneumony
whether from Direct or indirect Causes
when Completely formed should be.

~~The Remedies for it ~~ from~~
~~all its Causes whether primary or secondary are~~

1 Bloodletting. In this highly priveledged
disease, the Lancet is seldom objected to. The
bs should therefore be continued until the
pain is removed, and the pulse is reduced.
This is the most speedy, the most safe &
the most certain mode of curing this form
of pleurisy. There have been disputes abt.
the number of times ~~which it should be~~
~~bs~~, and the stages of the disease in which
it should be used. But no certain limits
should be fixed to either of them.
I have frequently taken above 100 ℥ of
blood in the course of a few days, & have
once bled four times a day in it, and
that too so long ago as about the year 1772.
I have bled too in its latter, as well
~~as for the first time~~

as its early stages with perfect Safety and
success. May - more - I have bled for the
first time on the 4th and 5 days, & when
I have not cured by ~~this~~ so doing, I have
lessned pain & cough, and prevented im-
- mediate death, & now & then performed
a Cure by thus changing ~~a Chronic~~ an acute into a
Chronic disease. The Objections to late
V.S: whether begun on the 1st or 4th days
arose from a fear of disturbing Nature
in her work of Concoction, but as we
do not believe in this process, we should
not conform to the erroneous & often
fatal practice which is founded upon it.
- ~~The~~ Greater V.S: is often necessary in
that Inflam.n of the lungs which arises
from Contusions & Wounds of the
breast than that which is produced by Cold.

V a small bleeding in the beginning of a violent paroxysm Does Lessen. I believe it - for it often elevates the blood expels from an oppressed state, and lets them loose to act with more force upon the Diseased parts.

Pregnant women require most bleeding in this disease ~~most~~ ~~most~~ Coitus pariles. -

I drew above 3 130 of blood from a Capt McPherson
a British Officer who was wounded thro' the
lungs in the battle of Princeton in Jan[y] 1777
in 3 or 4 days, and thereby saved his life.
Bleeding is always safe while the pulse is
tense, & always indicated while there is
pain and difficulty of breathing, before
the 9[th] or 10[th] day. After that day, it relieves
but does not so often cure, owing to the
Obstructions left by Inflam[n] in the lungs.
V.S. should be performed on the pained side.
For a reason for it recollect the fact from
Dr Mitchell of Kentucke. The Blood=
=vessels are sometimes more excited on one
side, than another. This was demonstrated
by the difference of the blood Drawn at the
same time Under equal circumstances
from the two Arms. — The first bleeding
should always be copious: Trillers says

If the Autumnal fever in the winter or
Spring months, and be accompanied with
Sickness at Stomach, or a vomiting of bile
the purges should
kind. Calomel
for this purpose, & they, or some other
purge should be given every day. The
plurisies thus combined with bile is
called a bilious plurisy.

I doubt much of the propriety of
this a Blister
~~necessary~~ applied in the early stage of
~~to the breast~~ the lungs upon
~~this~~ of a blister to the side
The good effects ~~of~~ on the 1st or 2d day depend I
believe ~~Depend~~ chiefly upon its remo-
=ving Disease from the pleura, & preventing

2 Lenient purges, such as empty the bowels
without exciting great Commotions in them,
These should be ~~Dulcis~~ R Castor Oil, Jalap & Salts & Cream: Tartar.
They should be aided by opening Glysters
which often relieve pain, when the contiguous parts
to & inferior to the lungs are inflamed. &
purging should be avoided. In ~~a~~ diseases
of the breast is is seldom useful, & generally
~~often~~ ~~the~~ V
hurtful. ~~Should this disease occur~~

3 A large Blister should be applied on the
½ or 2nd day to the ~~breast or~~ side, & its depleting
provided an ascite pain be seated in it.
effects ~~counteracted~~ prevent any mischief from
its stimulating effects. If
it be objected to, Cups may be used in its room
but both are proper. & both are highly useful.
After ~~Depletion~~ room
4 Diluting Drinks should be given ~~liberally~~
has been made for them by depleting remedies.
They will be rendered more useful by being
given with the Sirka Snake root which
without stimulating much, determines
them to the Skin, & thus promotes ~~the~~

its Diffusing itself to the lungs. In this way it may be considered as acting upon the forming State of pneumony where there is ~~no pain in the side~~ ~~response to Inflam.~~ Inflam.n has extended to the mediastinum a Blister may be applied to the breast, but where this is not the case, I believe most relief is to be obtained from its application between the Shoulders &. Bagleivi commends them to the thighs and wrists. To the latter places, I have applied them in the declining stage of pneumony with great advantage. I have often seen them suspend a cough the night they were applid. Recollect the extent & Unity of the Skin & its wonderful Sympathy of all its parts with each Other. We relieve diseases of the bowels most promptly by Blisters to the Extremities - also diseases of the brain, in their early stages (as I shall say hereafter) - Why should we not derive the same good effects from them in diseases of the breast?

gentle sweats. with these the Antimonial
powder may be given with Advantage.

5 As soon as a Cough comes on the
Drinks should be of a demulcent nature,
such as Barley water & flaxseed - Bran - & mallows tea,
6 at the same time Laudanum ~~Opiates~~ may be given
to ease the Cough. Begin with small doses
of it at night. In the day time it may
be given in the liquorice Julep.

7 If the Constitution has forbidden sufficient
Vs to prevent a Cough ~~disease~~, or if medical
Aid has been called after Obstructions have
taken place in the lungs a certain Class of
Medicines called Expectorants should be
resorted to. These are Sal. Vol. from q. v.
to q. x every two hours - horseradish tea -
the Vapor of boiling water - alone or impregnated with
drops - or mixed with vinegar - Theory:
Squills, or the powder of Squills with

James late
V ~~Coutts~~ D^r Lipes ~~passed~~ of maryland
informed me that in cases where patients
were sinking under this ~~to~~ stage of Pneu=
=mony, he had given a Tincture of Camphe=
=rides with Camphor in such doses as to ex=
-cite a Strangury ~~to~~ and always with
benefit. From the good effects of a Strangury in
fevers, & even in Tetanus, I have no
Doubt of its efficacy in the above State of
the lungs.

~~[After 11th]~~ Prognosis.

A a Delirium about the 5th Day of this
disease is always alarming.
a Diarrhoea is an unfavourable sign.
Dissolved blood on the 5th Day indicates an
violent and dangerous Discase.
The pain when seated in the left side indicates
more Danger than on the right: but it
is of shorter duration. It is most also dangerous in pregnant
women & in old people.
~~It is best to return.~~ I once attended
a Dr Bowman in this ~~the~~ attack of this

Calomel. Should the latter affect the mouth, it will accelerate the cure. If there be great danger of the patient sinking under the weight and pressure of phlegm in the lungs Cups should be applied between the shoulders & an Emetic should be given.

I have seen patients snatched from the grave by ~~this~~ both these remedies. Emetics were ~~Inestimable.~~ a common remedy in this City many years ago in this State of pneumony. The more copious use of Vs. has lately made them less necessary. Expectorants are ~~never~~ required, where Vs. has been used in a sufficient quantity and at the proper times, in habits that will bear that evacuation. ~~Dr Coxe~~ Ch. ~~Phil~~ ~~Dr Sydenham is best~~ The Mathews W. Dr Sydenham says "are best drawn thro a Vein".

This disease ends in a recovery by a resolution of the inflam: by Vs: or by

Disease. Bled I. was informed by his
widow three or four attacks of it afterwards.
V.S. ~~does~~ It is a good Sign when the
pain in the Side passes to the Arm or
back After V.S. - but an unfavourable
One when it descends.

V The Matters discharged are phlegm,
Urine, sometimes tinged with blood, and
now and then ~~large quantities of~~ a liquid
nearly as thin as Water. The disease

expectoration V. ~~It~~ ends in death by the inability
of the blood vessels to unload themselves of those matters in
which case the blood is not much altered
in its Qualities. The patient dies in the
Acute State of the disease by suffocation from an effusion of blood, or
water into the lungs or of phlegm or Mucus into the trachea,
But it often is relieved, or half cured
& bronchia.
ends in a Vomica, or Abscess in the
lungs. Its Signs are Chills - partial Sweats,
around the Neck & breast - Difficulty of
breathing and dry Cough. This Cough is
sometimes constant. I have known it
continue with the consumption of but
a few hours every Day for nearly two
months [Wm Brown & Capt Ord]. This Vomica generally
breaks in the Course of a few weeks,
or months, and discharges itself into the
Cavity of the Thorax, or thro the Trachea.
In the latter case it sometimes induces

V again – There are cases in which matter is formed and fills the thorax without the sign of an abscess or ulcer in the lungs. Here it is secreted by the pleura which covers the sides and lungs. That surfaces thus secrete pus has been proved by Mr Jno Hunter.

V Accidents sometimes break these vomica. A gentleman at Pittsburg was advised to use a swing in his house for a cough which threatened consumption. Hopp One day into the rope of his swing broke. The fall in- -stantly broke the Abscess – he had nearly suffocated, but gradually revived & afterwards by gentle exercise perfectly recovered. Hip- -pocrates advises shaking persons by the shoulders to produce the same effect.

At

sudden death. But there are cases where the matter has been absorbed from the lungs, and conveyed out of the body by the bowels, & thro' the Urinary passages. V

When there is reason to believe the Vomica is ~~fit to burst~~ perfectly suppurated, Vomits have been given to rupture them. I have never given them. I have seen many vomicas after they have broken, and discharged themselves by expectoration, & one in which the matter was discharged at the same time from the cavity of the Thorax by an empiema. They were all, cases in which the system did not sympathise: by great general debility. M

2 It ends in a Hydrothorax - of which I shall treat hereafter.

city of | It is apt | to occur | I once attended a
Child | in this | Attack of | this disease.
| | in pleurisy | pg A

v ~~The~~ name is ~~wrong~~. It is ~~from~~
~~both~~ = ~~determination~~ ~~asthenia~~ & ~~nervousness~~,
~~&~~ sudden reduction of excitement. -

2 Pneumonia Notha or Congesta.

This is a disease of the lungs in which the pulmonary & bronchial Vessels become
10 engorged with blood, that the vessels are
unable to put on inflam^d action. The
pulse of course is feeble, or if full natural.
No Cough attends it. Respiration is performed with difficulty, by
short inspirations, An acute pain often
affects the side, and the patient generally
remains in the exact position in which
the disease seized him. It is often in a
sitting posture, in which State I once ~~had~~
found a man remain on his Sopha six
& thirty hours. It is a violent and dangerous,
disease. It comes on suddenly & often kills
in a few hours. ~~It~~ I have called it the
Apoplexy of the lungs. Some people are
subject to a frequent Recurrence of it. Mr Jones

comes on with
+ It seldom ~~exhibits~~ any premonitory Symptoms,
and it rarely gets off without an expectoration
of ~~blood~~ when it does it is of bilious or
water. I have heard of a bit of the latter being
discharged after the Solution of a paroxysm
of this disease.

V It frequently attacks persons in the
Southern States who have been previously
debilitated by a severe or protracted
bilious fever in the preceding Autumn.
But it now and then attacks those
persons only who have escaped the bilious
fever of the preceding Autumn. This is the
case I now am informed one in north
Carolina +

Phillips Cately of this city, died of a 4th fit of it ~~Pleurisy~~ in the Course of two hours. I ~~have called it Apoplexy of the brain~~ + The following circumstances respecting this disease deserve our notice.

1 It attacks persons of weakly Constitutions chiefly, or persons debilitated by ~~intem~~ previous diseases - hard Drinking, and labor accompanied with Scanty allowance of food - hence Old people - persons debilitated by the Autumnal fevers - Drunkards, & Indians and Negroes are most subject to it. Dr. Dalzelle says he rarely saw a pneumonia in the Negroes in the West Indies. ~~They~~ This lungs are too much debilitated to produce the reaction of Inflam: - ~~They~~ It is often a fatal disease among them.

2 It occurs most frequently in the Spring, & in moist open Winters, ~~& in the night.~~

V a dose of Lundanum would probably always prevent this change of the disease into a true pneumony. I have often given it immediately after V:- and with thereby completed the Cure of the disease.

Although it is generally the effect of the sensible qualities of the Air, yet it some=
=times occurs at all seasons from Gout,
Influenza, & yellow fever. & pulmy Con=
=sumption.

3 It generally attacks in the night.

~~4 Diseases. The Most~~ times ~~the~~

The Remedies for it are

1 Prompt & copious V.S. I have twice
been affected ~~with it~~ and each time cured
by the ~~loss of 320 of blood.~~ The loss of
the is sometimes necessary to cure it. The
pulse should not govern the Lancet. It gene=
and restoral it ^ From being feeble
=rally becomes active and even tense
from V.S. and sometimes by exciting
the blood vessels to great an inflam^y Action,
produces a Pneumonia Vera! But there
are Habits that forbid such copious
blood letting, and even the loss of

always
v Pneumony, as distinct from each other
in their symptoms as I have described. They
often blend their symptoms together; or each
appears in different stages of the same disease.

any blood — here

2 Blisters — vol: salt — Ether, and Chlor: should be used. Dr Dalrelle says this disease forbid Vs in the W India Negroes, & yielded only to this stimulating class of medicines. The Blisters should be applied to the sides — back shoulders — arms & thighs at the same time, & in cases of great prostration they should be aided by Cataplasms of mustard. The Lard: may be given in large doses immediately after Vs: It prevents the inflam: which sometimes succeeds the loss of blood.

3 The Vapor of hot water, & the smoke of Resin have done great service in this disease after Vs: They rouse the lungs from their torpor, & prevent a 2nd Congestion taking place in them. You are not to expect to find these two forms of V

V read it =

~~A Gentleman from Charlotte who now lives here~~ informed me that those persons in North Carolina only are attacked with this form of disease who in the winter, who have escaped the bilious fevers in the Autumn

3 Pneumonia Biliosa Synocha

This dis case is known 1 By occurring with Sickness, vomiting, Diarrhœa, or Colic joined with a pain in the side. 2dly two morbid Actions take place in the System One in the lungs & bloodvessels, the Other in the Alimentary Canal. at the same time. A dusk coloured tongue often attends it. Vide Pneumonia Its premonitory Signs are the same as Pneumonia

2 It is known by occurring Late in the Autumn, and in the Winters & Springs of Years the prevalence of bilious fevers in the preceding Summer, & first Autumnal Months. It was very common in this city in the Winters of 1794 & 1795 & many people died with it, who were treated with the Common Remedies for Pneumony. It is a common & fatal disease in all Countries where plagues are

V Dr. Anglovara speaks in high terms
of this remedy in the bilious plurisy
of Minorca. He often drew from 48 to
54 Ounces of blood in 24 hours in it. He thus
cured them in a few Days & always found.
Convalescence most rapid After them. The
Spanish physicians he says treated it
in the same way, and with the same
Success. He remarks that the same tra-
-cheroons "remissions" as he calls them, take
place in it as in the yellow fever. I
have called them paroxysms atten-
-ded with a prostration of the System.

Epidemic. All writers ~~do~~ upon Epidemics speak of it - particularly Mr Websters whose work should be in all your hands. The liver is often affected, ~~it~~ the eyes become yellow in it.

There are two forms of this disease or hypothus

~~The~~ One attended with a vigorous hynocha fortis pulse - the other with a weak typhus or typhoid pulse. The Remedies in the former ~~case~~ are I Vs. more copious frequently than in pneumonia vera or with a ~~V~~ that for an obvious reason, morbid excitement occupies two ~~part~~ systems and ~~both~~ instead of one, & both very essential to life. The deaths in our city in 1794 & 1795 took place chiefly from the want of sufficient Vs. It checks the vomiting as ~~Tartarus~~ it does in the yellow fever. V

2 Purges. These should always be combined with ~~Salts~~, Calomel to carry off bile, & they should be aided by Laxative & emollient

V of Baltimore was not only the witness, but my principal Assistant in this successful practice. –

Glysters. the purges here should be repeated
daily as in the bilious fevers.

3 Vomits are proper & very useful after
Vs: when the stomach is much affected
with nausea from bile. — To these remedies
should be added Blisters. 5 Diluting & 6 Demul-
-cent Drinks. 7 Opiates should not be omitted
after depletion, to ease the Cough & induce Sleep.

8 I was amused in the year 1793
of seeing yellow fever in every thing even in
a bilious leg. This charge though intended
as a Calumny, was Strictly true. I saw the
bilious fevers of the years 1794 & 1795 in all the
symptoms of the winter which followed them,
and by treating them with the above remedies
I did not lose a single patient. Dr Alexander
I have said there is
a bilious pleurisy attended with a typhoid
and typhus pulse, It is likewise accompanied

V Dr Sydenham whose microscopic eye no form of fever ever escaped, describes a pleurisy in London in the year 1675 in which bleeding was hurtful. — It was the typhoid or typhus state of pleurisy now under consideration. I shall call it Pneumonia bilioso typhus.

This form of pneumony is accurately described by Dr Cappel of Gottingen. ~~and~~ these remedies only needed in this ~~di~~ from of ~~this di~~ pneumony ~~is so~~ Dr Cappel says at Gottingen. Vs: was always hurtful.

Quick Respiration, ~~44~~ 76.
th
w: great languor - a disposition to faint, &
to sweat in the beginning of the Disease.
Now & then there is a short lived, or Soap bubble
tension in the pulse, but it soon weakens it=
-self Down or yields to the loss of a few ounces
of blood. V The Remedies are
~~Diuretics &c., or the loss of 7 or 8 oz. of~~
bleeding & Emetics. They often discharge
bile, and reduce the pulse to that grade
of action in which Cordials will be useful.
2 A gentle purge, or a Glyster should be em=
-ployed to discharge the bile from the lower
bowels. Afterwards our dependance should
be placed upon ~~Blisters~~, Wine, L. Laud.m
3 Stimulants particularly Virginia Snake root and Bark. Blisters
may be used, but they are often too feeble
to do much Service + I have twice seen this
Fever of Disease in this City and ~~the~~ Lower

In these ~~joined~~ mixed forms it often appears. — again it begins with a hypocha pulse, & ends with a typhus pulse, and vice versa. They both sometimes assume a chronic form & run on to 15th or 20th days, in which case they generally lay aside the pain in the side, and most of the symptoms of pulmo: = nary affection. ~~Was~~ The fatal epidemics in monmouth ~~and~~ Albany in 1812.3 was a bilious ~~hyp~~ typhoid & typhus pleurisy. — There are pains in the side from worms in Hysteria &c — /

There is an affection of this side which I shall shortly notice in this place. It is called Bastard pleurisy. It is caused by an inflam: of the muscles of the side, or the periosteum of the ribs. It is cured by Loss Liament - cups - frictions & a blister. Vs is always necessary to remove it. There is likewise a painful

Dr Hillary describes a disease which examples
consists in which the pain is confined to the sternum and back. It is attended with Hills Opinion. He supposes it very properly I believe to be an inflam: of the mediastinum. I have occasionally seen it. It yields to Vs & local remedies.